

# THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN

Andover, everywhere and always, first, last,—the manly, straight-forward, sober, patriotic, New England Town.—*PHILLIPS BROOKS.*

VOL. I.

ANDOVER, MASS., JUNE 29, 1888.

NO. 38

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ANDOVER, MASS.

## Summary of Daily News.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22.

Three ballots at Chicago; Sherman leads, then Gresham, Harrison, etc. Depew withdraws.

Class Day at Harvard.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23.

Hottest June day for several years.

Chicago Convention has two ballottings, Sherman still leading, Harrison coming next, and Gresham falling far behind.

Sudden tempest tears in pieces a circus tent in Leominster, and several hundreds of people instead of seeing a balloon ascension, come near being carried up themselves.

Capt. Howes convicted of manslaughter, in the killing of the Japanese seaman on his ship.

Fires: tenement house in Chicago, nineteen persons taken out by police, two fatally burned; town of Holbrook, Arizona, destroyed, \$200,000; Samuel Abbott's barns in Chester, Vt.

SUNDAY, JUNE 24.

Coolest June day—for some time.

Baccalaureate discourses at Andover, Amherst, Burlington, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Middlebury, Middletown, Trinity, and Williams.

Vigorous raids on unlicensed saloons in Fall River.

The new Emperor and Empress make their formal entry into Berlin.

MONDAY, JUNE 25.

General Benjamin Harrison of Indiana nominated at Chicago on eighth ballot, with Levi P. Morton of New York for Vice-President.

Teller of Union Bank, Providence, absconds with large amount of funds.

Fires: \$375,000 worth of cigars burned in New York, and the five-story factory where they were made.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26.

110th commencement of Phillips Academy.

Pitcher, the Providence defaulter, arrested in Montreal, with \$700,000 of cash and securities.

Albrecht, the Boston gambling saloon murderer of March, 1887, sentenced to four years in State Prison.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.

Emperor William, as King of Prussia, opens the Prussian Landtag.

Commencement at Harvard.

Vermont Republican Convention nominate Hon. W. P. Dillingham for Governor.

Fires: Tasker Iron Works, Wilmington, Del., \$150,000; Gauss's lumber factory, St. Louis, \$100,000.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28.

Mrs. Sarah J. Robinson sentenced to be hanged Nov. 18, for the murder of her brother-in-law, the motion for a new trial being overruled.

Fires: Livery stable in Holyoke, with horses, hacks, and harnesses, \$15,000; depot and 70 freight cars at Paso Del Norte on Mexican Central.

TO CLEAN PAINT, to remove soiled spots from blotting, to wash fine as well as coarse goods, for bathing and for all purposes for which soap is required. Beach's Washing Soap is superior. Ask your grocer for it.

## Various News Items.

The National Republican Convention at Chicago adjourned on Monday evening, after effecting the nomination of General Benjamin Harrison of Indiana for President, and Hon. Levi P. Morton of New York for Vice-President. There were three ballottings on Friday, the third standing thus: Whole number, 830; necessary for choice, 416; Sherman, 244; Gresham, 123; Alger, 122; Harrison, 94; Depew, 91; Allison, 88; Blaine, 35; Rusk, 16; McKinley, 8; Phelps, 5; Lincoln, 2; Miller, 2. California gave her entire vote for Blaine. Connecticut voted on the first ballot for Fidler, afterward transferring it to Sherman. In the evening, Mr. Depew of New York withdrew his name, and by a large majority the Convention adjourned for consideration. After the formal adjournment, Col. Ingersoll was called out, and made an eloquent and very judicious speech, endorsing Gresham, which no doubt ended the chances of that candidate.

Two sessions were held on Saturday, two other ballots being taken, the fifth and sixth. The latter of these stood: Sherman, 224; Harrison, 213; Alger, 146; Allison, 90; Gresham, 87; Blaine, 46; McKinley, 14. By general agreement it was decided to take no further ballot till Monday. The end was hastened on Monday, when Boutelle of Maine read two dispatches from Blaine in Edinburgh, the first requesting his friends to respect his Paris letter, and the other, in unmistakable language asking that they respect his wishes and refrain from voting for him. Three ballots settled it. After the first, California changed its votes from Blaine to Harrison, who then led Sherman. After the second ballot, Iowa withdrew the name of Allison, and when this change was understood to be also in favor of Harrison, the stampede became general. The last ballot—the eighth of the Convention—resulted as follows:

Whole number, 830; necessary for choice, 416; Harrison, 544; Sherman, 118; Alger, 100; Gresham, 50; Blaine, 5; McKinley, 4. Gov. Foraker of Ohio moved that the nomination be made unanimous, and this was seconded by representatives of the other great states which had stuck to other candidates as long as there was any hope.

At the evening session, Mr. Morton of New York was nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot, which stood thus: Morton, 591; Phelps of New Jersey, 119; Bradley of Kentucky, 103; others, 12. The nomination was made unanimous, a resolution in favor of temperance adopted as an addition to the platform, and the convention adjourned without day.

The contest for the nomination was an exciting one, but when ended, apparently left no bitterness to interfere with the hearty support of the ticket by the united party. The press of the country has now been heard from, and everywhere the selection of candidates is regarded as judicious and satisfactory, the opposition party frankly admitting the strength of the nominations, as a matter of good politics. Indiana and New York are great states, and doubtful states; if the popularity of these "favorite sons" can avail to place them on the republican side, the November elections will almost surely be in favor of Harrison and Morton.

The oldest man who has died during the past week was Seth Davis of Newton, whose one hundredth birthday was celebrated there

last September by ex-governors and many other prominent men. A native of Ashby, he had lived in Newton most of his life; having a year and a half of schooling, he was for many years a successful teacher, introducing such new-fangled notions as the study of geography, map-drawing, "speaking pieces" publicly, the latter being decided in town meeting as demoralizing and not to be tolerated. He formed (in 1826) what is said to have been the first organization for the suppression of intemperance in New England; he set out nearly all the early shade-trees in West Newton, he started a public library—and did good all his long life.

Hon. William Hyde died in Ware on Sunday at the good old age of eighty-two. He was a graduate of Williams (1820), a lawyer, and a prominent and energetic man in many public and philanthropic enterprises. He was a corporate member of the American Board, and from 1852 to 1858 was one of the Trustees of Phillips Academy.

Mr. Thomas Groom died in Dorchester on Sunday, aged 77. He was a native of Birmingham, Eng., but for over fifty years has been widely and honorably known in connection with the familiar stationery house of "Thomas Groom and Company" on State St. He was accustomed to make an annual trip to his old English home. One of his daughters was the wife of Rev. Chas. L. Hutchins who preached at Christ church, Sunday last.

Another man died on Sunday also, of similar age as the two above mentioned, and still more widely known—Rowland G. Hazard of Peacedale, R. I. He was an extensive manufacturer, also a mathematical, metaphysical and financial writer. He began manufacturing in Rhode Island in 1819. He was an early abolitionist, and was outspoken, when it cost something to speak out, forty years ago, in regard to the chain-gangs of slaves in New Orleans. He was a delegate to the Pittsburgh Convention in 1852, and four years later a founder of the Republican party.

The descendants of Rebecca Nurse, the victim of Salem witchcraft in 1692, held their annual meeting in Danvers Centre ("Salem Village") last week. A fine monument has been erected to her memory. Opinions change—only give them time enough! It is considered as great an honor now to have been a witch in those elder times as to have been a Pilgrim father—or mother.

A singular suicide occurred in Essex last week, Sidney L. Burnham, 35 years old, shooting himself through the heart. He was a thoroughly upright and excellent man, but his mind had become unbalanced in connection with recent and pending difficulties as to the grounds of the famous Centennial Grove in Essex. The property belonging to several heirs (of whom he was one), who disagreed as to its occupancy. One party having forcibly moved a building occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Story to a different locality, another party appeared on a subsequent day and moved it back. The next morning the young man took his life.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla operates radically upon the blood, thoroughly cleansing and invigorating it. As a safe and absolute cure for the various disorders caused by constitutional taint or infection, this remedy has no equal. Take it this month.



## OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

## Republican Platform.

[We give below both the platforms of the two great parties, omitting from each, for the sake of brevity, a few sentences comparatively unimportant.]

The Republicans of the United States assembled by their delegates in National Convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people, Abraham Lincoln, and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have more recently been called away from our councils—Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan, Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also recall with greetings and with prayer for his recovery the name of one of our living heroes whose memory will be treasured in the history both of Republicans and of the republic—the name of that soldier and favorite child of victory—Phil H. Sheridan. In the spirit of those great leaders and of our own devotion to human liberty and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the Republican party, we send fraternal congratulation to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation, which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents.

## HOME RULE.

We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow-citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

## FREE BALLOT.

We reaffirm our unwavering devotion to the national constitution and to the indissoluble union of the States to the autonomy reserved to the States under the constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the States and Territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot, and the just and equal representation of all the people to be the foundation of our republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the foundations of public authority.

## PROTECTION.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection; we protest against its destruction as proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests except those of the usurer and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily indorse the consistent and patriotic action of the Republican Representatives in Congress in opposing its passage. We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry.

## REDUCTION OF REVENUE.

The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production, except luxuries, the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the Government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes, rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system, at the joint behest of the

whiskey ring and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

## FOREIGN CONTRACT LABOR.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and our Constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

## TRUSTS CONDEMNED.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts, or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we recommend to Congress and the State Legislatures in their respective jurisdictions such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approve the legislation by Congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discrimination between the States.

## PUBLIC LANDS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1862 against the persistent opposition of the Democrats in Congress, and which has brought our great Western domain into such magnificent development. The restoration of unearned railroad land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the Administration of President Arthur, should be continued.

## THE ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES.

The Government by Congress of the Territories is based upon necessity only to the end that they may become States in the Union: therefore, whenever the condition of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure a stable local government therein, the people of such Territories should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, the right to form for themselves constitutions and State governments and be admitted into the Union. . . . The Republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho, and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as States, such of them as are now qualified as soon as possible, and the others as soon as they become so.

## MORMONISM.

The political power of the Mormon church in the Territories, as exercised in the past, is a menace to free institutions, a danger no longer to be suffered. Therefore, we pledge the Republican party to appropriate legislation, asserting the sovereignty in all Territories where the same is questioned, and, in furtherance of that end, to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

## BI-METALLIC MONEY STANDARD.

The Republican party is in favor of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic Administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

## PENNY POSTAGE.

We demand the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce.

## FREE SCHOOLS.

In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign, the people, should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation, therefore the State or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common school education.

## THE MERCHANT MARINE.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by Congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by Congress of a free ship bill, as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in

preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our ship yards.

## THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance, and other approved modern means of defence for the protection of our defenceless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of harbors and the channels of internal, coastwise and foreign commerce; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific States, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce, and cheapen the cost of transportation.

## THE FISHERIES.

We arraign the present Democratic Administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1880 and the comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present Administration and the Democratic majority in Congress toward our fisheries as unfriendly and conspicuously unpatriotic, and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry and an indispensable resource of defence against a foreign enemy. The name of American applies alike to all citizens of the republic and imposes upon all alike the same obligation of obedience to the laws. At the same time that citizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, and protect him, whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand.

## CIVIL SERVICE.

The men who abandoned the Republican party in 1884, and continue to adhere to the Democratic party, have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance, of freedom, of purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1884, to wit: "The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under the Republican Administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

## PENSIONS.

The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the Union cannot be measured by laws. The legislation of Congress should conform to the pledge made by a loyal people and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the Federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing Treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the Government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures of pension relief and the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing even a consideration of general pension legislation.

In support of the principles herewith enunciated we invite the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, and especially of all workmen, whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the Administration.

## Democratic Platform.

The Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, renews the pledges of its fidelity to Democratic faith, and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1884, and endorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last annual message to Congress as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of

## TARIFF REDUCTION,

and also indorses the efforts of our Democratic representatives in Congress, to secure a reduction of excessive taxation. Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble union of free and indestructible states, now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and renown; devotion to a plan of government regulated by a written constitution strictly specifying every granted power, and expressly reserving to the states or people the entire ungranted residue of power; the encouragement of a jealous popular vigilance, directed to all who have been chosen for brief terms to enact and execute the laws, and are charged with the duty of preserving peace, insuring equality, and establishing justice.

## The Democratic party

## WELCOMES SCRUTINY,

of its administration of the executive power which four years ago was committed to its trust in the election of Grover Cleveland President of the United States, and it challenges the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the suffrages of the people. During a most critical period of our financial affairs, resulting from over-taxation, the anomalous condition of our currency, and a public debt unexampled, it has, by the adoption of a wise and conservative course, not only averted disaster, but greatly promoted the prosperity of the people. It has reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and has reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly 100,000,000 of acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens.

## PENSIONS.

While carefully guarding the interest of the taxpayers, and conforming strictly to the principles of justice and equity, it has paid out more for pensions and bounties to the soldiers and sailors of the republic than was ever paid before during an equal period. By intelligent management and a judicious and economic expenditure of the public money, it has set on foot the reconstruction of the American navy upon a system which forbids the recurrence of scandal and insures successful results.

The exclusion from our shores of

## CHINESE LABORERS

has been effectually secured under the provisions of a treaty, the operation of which has been postponed by the action of a Republican majority in the Senate.

## CIVIL SERVICE.

Honest reform in the civil service has been inaugurated and maintained by President Cleveland, and he has brought the public service to the highest standard of efficiency, not only by rule and precept, but by example of his own untiring and unselfish administration of public affairs.

## POPULAR RIGHTS GUARDED.

In every branch and department of the government under democratic control, the rights and the welfare of all the people have been guarded and defended; every public interest has been protected, and the equality of our citizens before the law, without regard to race or color, has been steadfastly maintained.

## UNJUST TAXATION.

Of all the industrious freemen of our land, an immense majority, including every tiller of the soil, gain no advantage from the excessive tax laws; but the price of nearly everything they buy is increased by the favoritism of an unequal system of tax legislation. All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. It is repugnant to the creed of the Democracy that by such taxation the cost of the necessities of life should be unjustly increased to all the people. Judged by Democratic principles, the interests of the people are betrayed when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted to exist which, while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens, by de-

priving them of the benefits of natural competition. Every Democratic rule of governmental action is vitiated, when, through unnecessary taxation, a vast sum of money beyond the needs of an economical administration is drawn from the people and the channels of trade, and accumulated as a demoralizing surplus in the national treasury. The money now lying idle in the federal treasury, resulting from superfluous taxation, amounts to more than \$125,000,000; and the surplus collected is reaching the sum of more than \$80,000,000 annually. Debauched by this immense temptation, the remedy of the Republican party is to meet and exhaust it by extravagant taxation.

## THE DEMOCRATIC REMEDY

is to enforce frugality in public expenditures and abolish unnecessary taxation. Our established domestic industries and enterprises should not and need not be endangered by a reduction and correction of the burdens of taxation. On the contrary, a fair and careful revision of our tax laws, with due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor, must permit and encourage every branch of such industry and enterprise by giving them assurance of an extended market and steady and continuous operation in the interest of American labor, which should in no event be neglected. The revision of our tax laws contemplated by the Democratic party is to promote the advantage of such labor by cheapening the cost of the necessities of life in the home of every workman, and at the same time securing to him steady and remunerative employment. Upon this question of tariff reform, so closely concerning every phase of our national life, and upon every question involved in the problem of good government, the Democratic party submits its principles and professions to the intelligent suffrages of the American people.

## CHILDREN'S CIRCLE.

## Presidents in Rhyme.

The two big political platforms take up so much of the page this week that there is not room for a large circle under them. But as this is the Presidential year we will print a list (which we take from the juvenile department of the *Congregationalist*) of all the past Presidents in rhyme. If any of the children wish to try their hand at making an additional couplet giving the name of the next President, we will print them, and give a prize to the best couplet—when it has been proved to be correct!

First in the list is George Washington,  
"Father of his Country," though he had no son;

He ruled eight years, when John Adams came,  
And Thomas Jefferson—both men of fame;

James Madison next, then James Monroe,  
And Adams, John Quincy, as you all must know;

Then Andrew Jackson—"Old Hickory" for short—  
Until Martin Van Buren, who then held the fort;

Till William H. Harrison—"Tippecanoe"—  
And, after he died, John Tyler too;

Then James K. Polk from Tennessee,  
And Zachary Taylor—a brave soldier he;

He died, and Millard Fillmore filled out his time,  
Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan—hard names to rhyme;

Then Abraham Lincoln, whom God made great,  
Thanks for his memory, tears for his fate;

Andrew Johnson ruled in the martyr's stead,  
Next U. S. Grant, who U. S. armies led;

R. B. Hayes, a man of peace, succeeded then,  
And James A. Garfield, loved and mourned of men;

Chester A. Arthur took at once his place,  
And Grover Cleveland has nearly run his race.

Now, we are all alike perplexed,  
To tell the name which is coming next!



## OUR COUNTRY AND ITS DEFENDERS.

## Geo. F. Root in the Loyal Legion.

Dr. Geo. F. Root, the distinguished musical composer, has been recently elected a member of the "Loyal Legion." This is esteemed a high honor, as (with the exception of the eldest sons of commissioned officers) those civilians only are eligible to membership who rendered "important service" during the war. On the occasion of his election, Dr. Root was present and sang his own most famous song, "We'll rally round the flag," the soldiers enthusiastically joining the chorus. It will be remembered that Dr. Root was a North Reading boy, and in his youth studied at Phillips Academy.

## General Joe Johnston.

The announcement was made awhile ago that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, the highest in rank of the remaining officers of the rebel army, had been elected an honorary member of a Grand Army Post in Philadelphia. It was not strictly true, for the constitution of the G. A. R. does not permit the membership of any one who was in arms against the Republic. But all the same was it a worthy thing for the Confederate general to do to make application to be a contributing member, as he wrote, "for the purpose of enabling me to participate in the noble work of charity performed by the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic" and a grand thing for the two hundred veterans present to grant his request with loud cheers.

## General Sheridan.

It is said that General Sheridan can still talk the Indian language he learned as a lieutenant among the Umpahills of Oregon, 30 years ago. General Sheridan has four little children, who until his sickness, were his constant companions. In Washington, not long ago, two of the children were walking along with their father, while the two other little Sheridans trotted along just behind him. A gentleman stopped the little girls of the rear guard and asked: "Are you all Gen. Sheridan's children?" "Oh, no," exclaimed one of the girls demurely, and pointing to the children walking with the general, "they are Gen. Sheridan's children. We are the twins."

## Sherman, Sheridan, and Grant.

Gen. Sherman was once asked why he and Sheridan always acknowledged Grant as their leader, and quickly responded: "Because, while I could map out a dozen plans for a campaign, every one of which Sheridan would swear he could fight out to victory, neither he nor I could tell which of the plans was the best one; but Grant, who simply sat and listened and smoked, while we had been talking over the maps, would at the end of our talking tell which was the best plan, and in a dozen or two words the reason of his decision, and then it would be all so clear to us that he was right, that Sheridan and I would look at each other and wonder why we hadn't seen the advantage of it ourselves." Gen. Sherman on the same occasion, expressed the opinion that Grant is the greatest commander of modern times, and with him he classes only Napoleon, Wellington and Moltke.

The grave of David Wilmot, father of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, is in the cemetery of the picturesque little town of Towanda, marked by a plain marble slab, which bears only his name and years, and the words of the famous "proviso" with which his name is inseparably connected: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted." Near by are the graves of his three sons. His widow has survived all her family, and still lives in Towanda.

The pronunciation of the words "aid-de-camp" and "reveille" has lately been referred to Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, some purists insisting that "aide-de-camp" and "revaya" was the proper way. All the Generals agreed upon aid-de-camp and reveille, the army and West Point constituting the authority in this country.

## Tippecanoe and Morton Too.

Now the battle is over we shall try to settle down to business by offering Special Inducements in Summer goods. The first bargain we will mention is a case of fine Crinkled Gingham, 35 styles, at the unheard of price 8 cts. per yard; these goods would be called a great bargain at 12 1-2 cts. per yard.

What shall I get for a thin wash dress that will be durable, stylish, and cheap? We would answer by saying buy a dress of French Batiste at Stearn's at 12 1-2 cts. per yard; these goods are warranted to wash and we imported to sell for 25 cts. per yd.; do not miss this chance to secure a fine dress at a low figure.

## JERSEY UNDERWEAR

are the popular goods,—we have a large stock, and the prices are the lowest; would call particular attention to our Ladies' Jersey Underwear at 50 cts.

## JERSEY WAISTS

are increasing in popularity; we have just purchased a large stock, and have made special mark-down prices on them.

## MADRAS GINGHAMS

this week will close out the balance of our stock of Madras and Jephry Gingham; we are selling these popular goods at 25 cts. per yard.

## FRENCH CHALLIES,

These elegant wash goods are quite the popular fabric for Tea Gowns, Morning Costumes, or in fact they always look rich and dressy. On account of the lateness of the season, have marked our line down to 37 1-2 and 42 cts. per yd.

## SPANISH AND CHANTILLE LACES

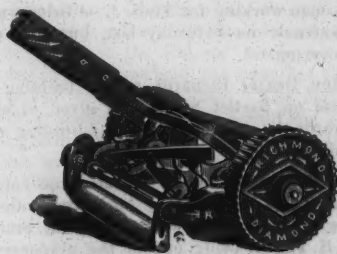
are just the thing if you want to make over your silk dress; by buying a few yards you can make your dress look very rich; just note the prices we are selling them at \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per yard.

SUN SHADES and PARASOLS.—Owing to the lateness of the season we find we have a tremendous stock of Sun Shades and Parasols, and in order to reduce the stock we have marked them at prices that are bound to sell them.

Laces, Lace Mitts, Sash Ribbons, Windsor Ties, French Fans, Ruchings, Perfumery.

## A. W. STEARNS &amp; Co.,

309 & 311 ESSEX STREET, LAWRENCE, MASS.

THE  
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AGRICULTURAL TOOLSAND  
SEEDS.

We have one of the largest stock of

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outside of Boston.

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BRECHIN BLOCK,

Lawrence, - - Mass.

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CHOICE CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, ETC.,  
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All Colors, 10 Cents Each.

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Prescriptions accurately prepared.

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Old pianos taken in exchange for new ones. Pianos and Organs for sale or to rent and sold on installments. Tuning and Repairing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Catalogue sent on application.

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256 ESSEX STREET,  
LAWRENCE, MASS.

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Wishes to inform the citizens of Andover and vicinity that he is prepared to do  
Plumbing,

Steam Heating,

Furnace Work,

in the most complete manner. Estimates cheerfully given for all jobs.

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Tin, Glass, Earthen, and  
Wooden Ware.

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Real Estate Agent.

The Purchase, Sale, and Lease of Real Estate in Andover and vicinity carefully looked after, on reasonable terms.  
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## M. T. WALSH,

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DEALER IN STOVES, RANGES, Etc.

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.

No. 8 Essex Street,  
ANDOVER, MASS.



## THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN,

ANDOVER, MASS.

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All BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to

JOHN N. COLE, Treasurer.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 29 1888.

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With the nominations of the present week, the presidential campaign is fairly opened, and there will now be a continuous succession of acceptances, ratification meetings, speeches, letters, arguments, debates, until the idea of November decide the contest. We sometimes weary of this quadrennial conflict, but it is the price of our liberty. The people are the electors, and they must needs think and talk, even though opinions clash and words are sharp. An old motto was, "Principles, not men." Another style of procedure has obtained in recent years, to get the best men, and pay little regard to principles. The two should be combined. Our rulers should be wise, honest and capable men, and they must represent sound and patriotic principles. We give elsewhere brief sketches of the candidates just presented by the Republican party in its Convention at Chicago. The men previously nominated by the Democratic party at St. Louis are well known, the principal candidate by the thorough discussions of four years ago and by the record of his administration—his associate by a long period of conspicuous public service.

The platforms of each party, as officially and carefully announced, are printed almost in full, on our second page. In one respect they are alike—in denouncing the policy of the opposite party. In other points they appear to have, or claim to have, much the same policy. It is well to notice where they agree and where they differ. On the matter of tariff the difference is plainly marked, and lines will be still more closely drawn as the campaign proceeds. Without doubt, manufacturing communities everywhere will favor the policy of "protection" as best for their inhabitants, while the "free-trade" position of the present administration will better suit other regions. This is really a matter more of locality than of party.

The matter of civil service is too important a factor of public policy to be ignored or underrated. It will never do to let this great reform go backward, and both the avowed policy of the two parties and the recorded declarations and deeds of their candidates should be carefully scanned to learn whether they will be true or false to the reform.

While the TOWNSMAN is not, and ought not to be, a partisan organ, it will not hesitate to speak its mind both as to men and principles, as occasion occurs in the progress of the campaign. Meantime, we will print any communications on either side, so be it they are brief, temperate, and free from personalities.

## ANDOVER NEWS.

The Town Clerk has received the Acts and Resolves of the Great and General Court of the current year, and has copies for such citizens as will call for them. There are 444 Acts, 104 Resolves, 4 Resolutions, a Memorial on Immigration, and the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

Principal Clark and family leave to-morrow for their new home at Kingston, N. H.

Mr. H. H. Tyler and family have gone to their summer cottage at Clifton, and Mr. John H. Flint and family to their usual summer place at Wareham. One important feature of the vacation outing of our citizens this year is that nearly all, if not all, leave some one in their houses, to regulate the matter of unseasonable summer callers. It will also be remembered that there are now night-watchmen on the lookout, and that the street-light committee were authorized to have the lamps trimmed and burning during the summer,—also that the number on the "dog-watch" force increases at the rate of twenty-five each year.

Speaking about dogs, we learn that there are over one hundred unlicensed dogs still going about in Andover, who should have paid their taxes on or before April 30. The dog killing warrant is to be issued to the Chief of Police on the 10th of July, and no notices will be sent out this year before the execution of the law and of the dogs, and the prosecution of the owners.

Speaking about licenses, permits are given by the Town Clerk to citizens of Andover for fishing in Haggett's and Pomp's Ponds after July 1.

Rev. Mr. Blair's family left on Thursday for Freeport, Me., where he joins them after next Sabbath.

Mr. and Mrs. Downs left on Wednesday for their romantic Edgelyffe summer home at Southwest Harbor, on Mt. Desert, Island, Me.

Rev. Dr. James G. Merrill of St. Louis is to occupy Mrs. Merrill's house on Phillips Street this summer. Mrs. Merrill and family going to Topeka, Kansas.

Dr. Selah Merrill attended the 25th anniversary of his class at Yale (1863) on Tuesday; Prof. Churchill and Principal Bancroft attended the Harvard Commencement on Wednesday.

William Odlin sailed from New York on the Nevada, Tuesday, for four months of European travel.

Miss Alice C. Jenkins, daughter of E. K. Jenkins, Esq., returned home from her European tour last week, arriving in New York on the Germanic, in company with Gen. Sutton and family of North Andover. The party was gone about eight weeks and spent their time in England and France.

So many of our people are travelling abroad this season, we call special attention to the new "Adams Cable Codex," just issued by E. A. Adams and Co. the well-known steamship agents in Boston (115 State St.). This contains valuable suggestions as to telegraphic correspondence with trans-Atlantic friends, with long lists of code words in order to save the expense a full dispatch. Almost every kind of information or inquiry which would naturally be communicated can thus be expressed in a word or two—each party having a copy of the Code so as to understand the cipher. For instance, "Abtution" means: "Arrived—all well—had a splendid passage;" "Acuteness" is: "Everything running smoothly—all well—nothing here to hasten your return." There is a whole chapter of words, which nearly always need to be used, on the subject of finance, beginning with "Arsenical," "Am out of funds." The price of this invaluable little book is 25 cents.

We would advise our readers before going anywhere by rail to consult our time-table on the last page, several changes having been made in the new schedule of the Boston and Maine Road, which went into effect on the 24th. The more important changes are: a new express leaving Boston at 12.30, arriving at 1.00, and another leaving Boston at 5.30, arriving 6.12. A train to Boston leaves Andover at 1.25, arriving at 2.20, the 2.00 train to Boston being discontinued. The 6 P. M. train from Boston is now continued beyond Haverhill as a "boat train" to Portland. The return "boat train" passes through Andover at 9.11 P. M., and arrives in Boston at 9.55. This train connects to Lowell, instead of the 9.30, the latter going to Boston as before. The 7.34 A. M. train to Salem leaves at 7.23, as some have probably ascertained—11 minutes after it left!

The Pynchard Trustees are in receipt of very numerous applications for the vacant Principalship of the School.

Phillips Academy has held its one hundred and tenth anniversary. It began on Sunday with Prof. Hincks's baccalaureate sermon on Patriotism referred to in the column on Sunday Notes. "Philo" gave its annual exhibition on Monday evening, exhibiting in a very creditable way the regular work which, week after week, generation after generation, the boys of that venerable Society keep up. J. C. Campbell, a manly appearing boy from Wisconsin, presided and made a sensible address; W. W. Parker of Washington repeated by request the "Shamus O'Brien" declamation which won one of the Draper prizes two weeks ago. Mr. Landon of Indiana, the *Mirror* editor, read a historical, allegorical, sentimental essay on Mother Goose's Jack Horner's thumb. The members gave specimens of extemporaneous speaking, one of them, Hubbard of West Virginia, taking the five-dollar prize offered by the Society. The subjects were of a practical character, e. g., whether in times of political discussion, a citizen should attach himself to a political party, and whether the existence of two great political parties in the United States is beneficial or not. Two prizes were offered also to the disputants on a question of current political interest; Resolved, that Free Trade, as understood by the President's Message, should be adopted by the United States. The prizes were awarded to W. A. Duley of Wakefield and E. A. Bird of Abington, Va., representing respectively the different sides of the debate. Rev. Messrs. Blair and Palmer, and Mr. Pettie of the Faculty, were the Committee of Award. The music was furnished by the Andover Orchestra and the Phillips Glee Club, both too well known in nearly all our public performances to need praise.

The Ivy Exercises of the graduating class Tuesday forenoon, were begun out of doors, but the rain drove speakers and hearers into Academy Hall. The parts were performed with unusual ability, E. C. Bartlett having the History, F. D. Tucker the Oration, G. R. Philbrook the Poem, and J. C. Dupont the Prophecy. The oration included a fine sketch of the early founding and founders of the Academy, and the prophecy abounded in the happiest hits at the men of '88 as they are to be in years to come. To the regular exercises were added two features, novel to Andover, and affording hearty amusement to all. One was the distribution in the Hall of appropriate prizes awarded to notable men of the class, and appropriately presented by the class president. We give the list, but omit the names, lest it might seriously affect their career in the great future before them: to the best scholar in the class, a toy pony on wheels, with string attached; to the handsomest man, a copy of the *Mirror*; to the dude of the class, a pair of short, striped, cotton pants; to the most popular man, a picture of himself; to the laziest and slowest man, a string of toy-watches; to the most successful raiser of a mustache, a bottle of hair persuader and a tin razor; to the best all-round athletes (one of them an Andover boy) crowns of laurel wreaths; to the lady's man, a flaming red heart! The other funny feature was when the class dressed in very undish clothes, encircled the old oak, and, at a given signal, scrambled for bouquets fastened high up on the trunk of the tree. To use the scholarly language suited to such a classic place and scene, some "got there," and some "got left!"

Tuesday afternoon was a rainy one, but the strong popular hold that the "boy's commencement" has, was shown by the large audience both of strangers and townspeople. Alas! there is no Mansion House this year for the Trustees to dine at and march from, the Stowe House taking its place. The Boston Cadet Band made music for the march and for the exercises in the Hall. Principal Bancroft offered prayer. Twenty-two orations were printed on the blue-stitched programme, but only half that number were spoken. We noticed specially the subjects of practical interest, as Mr. Bill's piece on Trusts and that on Common Sense versus Learning by Mr. Pierce, who recently contributed the Volapuk articles to the TOWNSMAN. There was a refreshing ring of patriotism in the Salutatory Oration by Eddy, a Kansas boy, on the early Kansas struggle for freedom, and in the Flood-tide in the affairs of Men, spoken by Geo. E. Kimball of Bradford. The Valedictory addresses were given by Allen R. Benner, of Waldoboro, Me. Rev. Dr. Fiske of Newburyport, the President of the Trustees, presented the diplomas with a few words of congratulation and counsel. Principal Bancroft announced the Dove Latin Prizes (sustained by Mr. Geo. W. W. Dove) and the Joseph Cook Greek Prizes, as follows: 1st Dove, Allen R. Benner, 2nd, Bernard M. Allen, 3d, Hugh McK Landon; 1st Cook, Allen R. Benner, 2nd, Bernard M. Allen, 3d, Carlos C. Closson of Lawrence. Rev. Frederick Palmer offered prayer.

The graduating class numbered 62,—45 in the Classical Department, and 17 in the English. There were two Andover boys in the Classical list, Henry S. Graves and Grahame Dove Johnson, who were awarded "honorable mention" in connection respectively with the Dove Latin and Cook Greek Prizes, and one Andover boy among the graduates in English, Charles Northey Marland. James H. Ropes of Harvard College was one of the Committee on the Dove awards.

The handsomest man of the Academy Seniors received as a prize a copy of the *Philo-Mirror* the other day. We look into the *Mirror* and see, not that handsome man nor even ourselves, but an excellent picture of Principal Bancroft! This is accompanied by a sketch of "The Present Administration." The poem "City of St. Augustine," by M. P. Thompson, and the pieces on "Has the Mugwump come to stay?" by F. W. Moore and E. A. Bird (which gained the three Means prizes this year) are printed in this number, together with all the school societies and statistics, and much other brilliant and witty matter of a personal nature. The magazine is printed by the Andover Press, has a unique and tasteful cover, and, despite its size and illustrations, sells (at the Andover Bookstore) for the old price of twenty-five cents.

300 Academy boys go, and a handfull of Andover boys in college come home to take their places—Bancroft, Graves, and Smith of Yale, Ropes of Harvard, Frye of Trinity, Carpenter, Cutler and Holt of Amherst.

Ex-Governor Chamberlain, himself a graduate of Phillips Academy, was in town on Tuesday, arranging for the entrance of his son here the ensuing year.

Mr. Alfred H. Lloyd, who was a teacher in Phillips Academy last year, and has been a graduate student at Harvard College this year, took his Master's degree there on Wednesday, delivering an oration on The New Selfishness.

We have just seen a beautiful basket of roses, containing thirty different varieties, from the garden of Mr. Daniel Cummings on Salem St., and this is only a fifth of the total number of kinds he raises. Just now, when roses are in bloom, is the most favorable time to visit Mr. Cummings's "rosery," and make an intelligent selection for transplanting at the proper time.

Miss McKeen, who went to Concord, N. H., after the close of Abbot, is spending the present week in Newport, R. I., with Mrs. Isaac B. Burgess, a daughter of Rev. Mr. Wilbur. Miss McKeen expects to spend the remainder of the summer at Clifton Springs.

Forty-two scholars were examined for admission to the Pynchard School last Saturday; one-third (15) were admitted, another third (14) will take a final examination in the fall.

A Sabbath morning service is to be held during the summer vacation at the Seminary church, beginning at 10.30 o'clock.

Geo. L. Abbott has rented his house on Chestnut St., vacated by Principal Clark, to Geo. A. Tyler.

Miss Anna R. Stratton, daughter of Rev. J. V. Stratton, is home from Mt. Holyoke Seminary and College.

Samuel Thayer has bought the farm of the late Willard Jones on Prospect Hill, and took possession on Tuesday.

A man working for Thos. J. O'Brien was sun-struck on Saturday last, but is now recovering.

Hon. Dexter Richards, who is building a house on Bartlet Street, has given \$2,500 towards the erection of a school-building at Ludlow, Vt.

Rev. Joseph Kimball attended the commencement of the State Agricultural College at Amherst last week, his ward, Francis H. Foster, being one of the graduates.

Chief Cheever with Messrs. Howarth and Tufts searched the premises of Mrs. Ellen Haley on the turnpike, Wednesday night, and found a quantity of whiskey. She was arrested for keeping a common nuisance, and lodged in Lawrence jail. On Thursday she was tried before Judge Stone at Lawrence, was convicted and sentenced to four months in the House of Correction and to pay \$100 fine, and the costs. She appealed and furnished bail to appear at the October term.

The \$25 silver cup offered some time ago by J. N. Cole to the Phillips Base Ball Club, to be given to the person who contributed most to the general success of the Nine for the year, has been awarded to Arthur E. Stearns, the well known pitcher. Mr. J. E. Whiting procured the cup, which is gold-lined, and a handsome one.

Princeton and Amherst "exams" were carried on here last week, and this week Harvard and Yale are favoring the boys. Yale is represented by Dr. Geo. T. Ladd.

Elm House Register, June 22-28: Jessie Pierce, Jos. Graham, F. W. Southard, L. E. Grayum, Boston; F. O. White, Lowell; H. L. Horne, Norway, Me.; W. H. Dragan, Cambridge; Geo. Turner, Cumberland, Me.; L. H. Nims, Hartford, Vt.; L. E. Fall, John J. Curtis, Blackstone, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Porter, Newton; Frank Carney, Manchester, N. H.; D. D. Comstock, Portsmouth, N. H.; Robert B. Morse, Jr., Lynn; A. G. Morey, Ann Arbor, Mich.; C. W. Nutting, No. Andover; H. H. Gay, Bridgewater; Geo. H. Stanley, M. D., Pawtucket, R. I.; J. E. Day, Worcester; Jos. G. Shearlock, New Haven; F. B. Reynolds, New York; Geo. Randall, Haverhill; Henry Joslin, John Leonard, South Framingham; H. L. Wilson, Watertown; N. L. Milliken, Marcus Band, Fred. Churchill, Boston; G. A. Stuart, Gardiner, Me.; W. E. Shaw and wife, Haverhill, N. H.; Frank Lombard, Hartford, Ct.; James Holaway, Detroit, Mich.; W. P. Howe, Derry, N. H.; Geo. S. Stearns, Billerica; G. D. Adams, Merrimac; Wm. A. Cavrie, L. F. Grant, G. F. Fowler, Boston; L. H. Oliver, Milford, N. H.; H. L. Drew, Concord, N. H.; Fred. E. Blackmer, Hyde Park; E. L. Conant, Cambridge; F. P. Doolittle, Springfield.

Guests at the Stowe House: Amos Blanchard and wife, Boston; L. Z. Farwell, Belle Farwell, Miss Carey, Freeport, Ill.; Geo. W. Landon and wife, Kokomo, Ind.; Geo. Hollister, Rutherford, N. J.; Henry T. Bronson, D. H. Chamberlain, J. I. Chamberlain, New York; Samuel S. Gray, Boston; Chas. W. Gay, Lynn; G. Campbell, Green Bay, Wis.; Elizabeth W. Brown, Portland; D. T. Fiske, Newburyport; Wm. H. Wilcox, Malden; Jas. G. Vose, Providence; Robert R. Bishop, J. F. Bishop, Newton; J. W. Wellman, Malden; Joseph S. Ropes, Boston; Miss Pettie, Sharon; Miss Lombard, New Haven; E. N. Peabody, Salem; A. S. Peabody, Laramie; W. D. Blanchard and wife, Grace Coburn, Lowell; Geo. T. Ladd, S. L. Penfield, New Haven; Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Norcross, Miss M. B. Bartlett, S. E. Stott, Mr. King, Lowell; E. L. Conant, Cambridge; W. P. Hubbard, Wheeling, W. Va.; Frank H. Barbour, Detroit, Mich.

Miss Carrie E. Berry attended on Thursday the commencement of the Bridgewater Normal School.

## West Parish.

Preparations are being made to run a Telephone line between Lawrence and the State Almshouse at Tewksbury. The poles have been left along the road.

Mr. Albert B. Burt left here Thursday for Jaffrey, N. H., where he will spend a few days with Mr. L. W. Heath. He and Mr. Heath start Monday for Helena, Montana. In anticipation of his projected departure, a party of about thirty young friends from the parish met at his home Wednesday evening, one of their number presented him with a purse of money as a token of remembrance from his many friends.

The boys' base ball club, who call themselves the "Stars"—and who are not "Hayseeds" at all—played a game with the Abbott Village nine last Saturday afternoon, scoring 32 to 23, in favor of the West Parish boys.

## Frye Village.

The ANDOVER TOWNSMAN can be had at the store of Mrs. Messer every Friday afternoon.

William F. Haupt of New York is at present on a visit here.

Mrs. Harriet Doran, Miss Jennie H. Greave, and Miss Maggie Ward left here Tuesday for Cannon Falls, Minn., where they are to spend the summer.

Last Saturday evening when R. J. Dodson's team was delivering milk in Lawrence some boys threw fire crackers under his horse's feet. The horse ran, and jumped a fence but left the wagon behind; the occupants were thrown out and Fred Dodson was badly hurt. This is an example of willful mischief not only to the persons who are riding, but also to people walking on the street. The city officials ought to try their utmost to put a stop to such conduct.

Mr. David Laing and W. S. Lindsay have been appointed members of committee for this district and will solicit subscriptions for the celebration of July 4.

A Sunday school party from North Andover passed through the Village in high glee on Wednesday morning, on their way to Haggett's Pond.

Tickets for the Smith and Dove Mfg. Company's excursion to Oak Island, Saturday July 23, can be obtained from any of the members of committee; adults, 90 cents, children, 50 cents.

Mr. Joseph W. Smith and family left for Biddeford Pool, Maine, Thursday.



## BALLARDVALE

BALLARDVALE STATION, B. & M. R. R.  
C. H. Marland, Agent.

BALLARDVALE TO BOSTON, A. M. 6.55; 7.51; 11.15. P. M. 12.34; 1.30; 3.23; 4.20; 5.49; 9.44. Sunday: A. M. 8.38. P. M. 12.25; 5.58.

BALLARDVALE TO LOWELL, 7.51; 9.57; 10.40; 11.15. P. M. 12.34; 1.45; 2.49; 3.23; 4.30; 5.55; 7.17; 9.44. Sunday: A. M. 8.38. P. M. 12.25; 5.58.

BALLARDVALE TO LAWRENCE, A. M. 6.57; 7.18; 8.18; 8.55; 10.19; 11.25. P. M. 12.40; 1.18; 3.37; 4.55; 5.40; 6.42; 7.36; 7.48. Sunday: A. M. 9.01. P. M. 6.06; 8.00.

BOSTON TO BALLARDVALE, A. M. 6.00; 7.30; 9.30; 10.25. P. M. 12.02; 2.30; 4.02; 5.00; 6.35; 7.00; 11.00. Sunday: A. M. 8.00. P. M. 5.00; 7.30.

LOWELL TO BALLARDVALE, A. M. 7.10; 7.35; 8.35; 9.20; 11.00. P. M. 1.00; 8.00; 4.00; 5.10; 6.15; 6.55; 11.10. Sunday: A. M. 8.20; P. M. 5.40; 7.30.

LAWRENCE TO BALLARDVALE, A. M. 6.40; 7.30; 9.40; 10.20; 11.00. P. M. 12.17; 1.15; 2.00; 2.30; 3.00; 4.15; 5.40; 7.06 (from So. Law.); 9.30. Sunday: A. M. 8.15. P. M. 12.10; 5.35.

Mr. Winslow Goodwin is the authorized agent of the TOWNSMAN in Ballardvale.

Mr. James Ashworth has been confined to the house by sickness two past weeks.

Mr. Carpenter of Andover preached at the Union church Sunday, and a floral concert was held in the evening, at which the decorations were very fine.

The game of last Saturday between the Shamrocks of Lawrence and our home club was probably the most exciting of the season because of the teams being so evenly matched. The advantage at the beginning of the eighth inning was with the Athletics and the game would have been theirs without doubt, but for an accident to Hazen necessitating a change. Flaherty played an errorless game as short stop, making several brilliant plays. Burns and Campbell as usual did well. The score was 6-4 in favor of the Shamrocks.

Mr. H. H. Hayward is suffering with a severe attack of rheumatic fever.

Miss Annie O. S. Clemons will spend her vacation near Philadelphia.

We are pleased to state that Mr. H. M. Hayward is convalescing from the severe attack of rheumatic fever he has been suffering with the past ten days. He wishes to thank his many friends for their thoughtful sympathy and attention during his sickness. He particularly desires to express his appreciation of the flowers so abundantly brought to his bedside last Sabbath eve.

There will be a general exodus Fourth of July week. Mrs. J. Loehner, Mrs. Hoffman, Mr. Gast and family, and several others will go to Meriden, Conn. Mr. C. U. Tuck and family go to Kennebunk, Me., for a short vacation and a number of others will take short trips.

The club house of the Cosmopolitan Club is nearly completed, and the members are making preparations for a grand dedication to be held shortly after the Fourth.

Workmen have been grading around the Craighead & Kintz house lately. This, with the other changes on this section of Andover St., make quite an improvement.

Readers will do well to note the few changes in the time table at the head of this column.

We have received from Mr. William Allen a correction, which we cheerfully publish, of items as to the alleged finding of a child's skeleton in a well at his new house on the Plains. He says: "A few days ago, a mason employed at the new house, for the purpose of slaking some lime, drew a few pails of water from an unused cistern on the premises. The man claims he found a few small bones in the pail which it appears he did not think of sufficient importance to preserve." Mr. Allen adds that he has requested the Selectmen to investigate the matter, and their judgment will settle whether there is any ground for the rumor. ED.

## NORTH ANDOVER.

NORTH ANDOVER STATION, B. & M. R. R.  
Geo. S. Spence, Agent.

TRAINS LEAVE FOR BOSTON, A. M. 7.30, 8.21, 9.33, 9.57. P. M. 12.14, 3.06, 4.02, 5.27, 6.56, 9.21. Sunday: A. M. 8.13, 11.57. P. M. 4.19, 5.36, 7.37.

LEAVE BOSTON FOR NORTH ANDOVER: A. M. 6.00, 7.30, 9.30, 12.02. P. M. 2.15, 3.30, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 11.00. P. M. Sunday: A. M. 8.00. P. M. 6.00, 7.00.

NO. A. TO LOWELL: A. M. 7.30, 8.21, 9.33, 10.57. P. M. 12.14, 3.06, 4.02, 5.27, 6.56, 7.00, 9.21. Sunday: A. M. 8.13, 11.57. P. M. 4.19, 5.36, 7.37.

LOWELL TO NO. A.: A. M. 7.10, 7.35. P. M. 12.15, 3.00, 4.10, 5.10, 6.15, 11.10. Sunday: A. M. 8.20. P. M. 7.30.

NO. A. TO SO. LAWRENCE, A. M. 7.30, 7.55, 8.21, 9.22, 9.33, 10.57, 11.57. P. M. 12.14, 12.30, 3.06, 4.02, 5.27, 6.56, 7.00, 9.21. Sunday: A. M. 8.13, 11.57. P. M. 4.19, 5.36, 7.37.

NO. A. TO NO. LAWRENCE, A. M. 7.55, 9.22, 11.57. P. M. 12.30, 4.02, 5.27, 6.56, 9.21. Sunday: A. M. 11.57. P. M. 5.36.

NO. LAWRENCE TO NO. A., A. M. 7.41, 7.50, 8.25. P. M. 1.00, 8.45, 5.50, 11.55. Sunday: A. M. P. M. 8.17.

NO. A. TO SALEM: A. M. 7.48, 8.37. P. M. 1.07, 5.58. SALEM TO NO. A.: A. M. 7.00, 11.52. P. M. 4.43, 6.00.

GOING EAST: A. M. 8.57. P. M. 1.05, 4.18, 5.58. Sunday: 7.00 P. M.

NO. A. TO HAVERHILL: A. M. 12.02, 7.16, 7.58, 8.57, 10.57. P. M. 1.05, 3.12, 3.55, 4.18, 5.58, 7.00, 8.05. Sunday: A. M. 8.18. P. M. 7.00, 8.25.

HAVERHILL TO NO. A.: A. M. 7.17, 8.10, 9.10, 9.22, 10.45, 11.45. P. M. 12.02, 3.54, 3.50, 5.15, 6.45, 9.10. Sunday: A. M. 8.00, 11.45. P. M. 4.08, 5.26, 7.25.

The first inspection of Co. L. occurred at their Armory Friday evening, conducted by Lieut. Col. J. Albert Mills of Newburyport, and Maj. Charles L. Dodge of Beverly of the 8th Regiment. The Officers' Room had just been newly carpeted with Brussels, the walls and ceilings nicely papered and painted, a new set of furniture placed there in, and pretty curtains hung over the windows, giving the room a cosy appearance. A new desk had also been added for the use of Captain Reeves, and is a model of convenience. The visiting officers expressed their delight, and congratulated the officers on being so nicely quartered. The company was inspected first in full dress uniform, afterward in the fatigue cap and blouse, and was given a thorough drilling in the manual of arms and in guard mounting by Capt. Reeves. At the close of inspection, Col. Mills briefly addressed the company, saying in substance: "Gentlemen, in consideration of the warm evening I do not wish to keep you waiting to listen to any extended remarks, and do not propose to give you any 'taffy,' but I wish to compliment the company on its excellent appearance and soldierly demeanor." He expressed his desire to see the company well represented at the celebration in Amesbury on the Fourth of July, and also to attend muster with 62 men. He then outlined a proposed excursion, that the 8th Regiment was to make, from Boston to Bar Harbor, Me., during which it was, in response to an invitation, to visit Gen. Mitchell, at his home in Bangor, Me. He said that many of the companies were to lay aside what was left from the expenses of muster, as a "nest egg" for the proposed trip; he referred this plan to the company, and wished to see as many as possible at the gathering as they were promised to be royally entertained. The Colonel then concluded by saying: "My report to the Colonel will be nothing but favorable; as, indeed, it cannot be otherwise and be truthful." Major Dodge, who has represented Beverly in the Legislature several times, and has been connected with the militia a number of years and having recently come from company duty is well acquainted with military tactics, was then introduced. He said that, unlike the Colonel who was well known at headquarters as the "little joker," he was no joker and had no wish to rival his friend in that particular line. He said that he could fully substantiate the remarks of Col. Mills, and was well satisfied as to the condition of the company whose success depended not upon one, two, or three men, but that it took just 62 men to do the work and that each man by his individual attention to duty should give the officers the needed support and encouragement. The company was then dismissed by Orderly Coan, the non-commissioned officers having been requested to gather in the Officers' Room, where a friendly talk was held, the expected examination being postponed. The company being seated, a lunch was served and cigars lighted, and the Colonel who served in the late war, a portion of the time in the heavy artillery, succeeded in making the time pass most agreeably in relating stories and incidents in connection with his service, and in cracking jokes with the Major, who despite his assertion earlier in the evening, was well able to sustain his end of the conversation, and they were fitly styled "a pair of jokers." The evening passed merrily until the lateness of the hour obliged the visitors to leave. Capt. Towne and Lieut. Adams of Newburyport were present. Major Dodge was the guest of Capt. Reeves for the evening. Col. Mills, at the close of the evening, spoke in a very complimentary manner of Capt. Reeves, and said that it was almost incredible that one man could drill men so new to the service in so many manoeuvres, and that there were companies now which had been in the service for years could learn with profit a lesson regarding some points from the company which had just passed a more than satisfactory inspection.

The following constitute the Base Ball Club of Co. L.: F. Manchester, c., G. Philbrick, p., L. Wentworth, 1st b., J. Flynn, 2nd b., J. Somerville, 3rd b., M. Manchester, 1. f., Carey, r. f., R. Coleman, c. f., J. Wiswell, s. s.

Mr. Peter Godin of South Lawrence and Miss Julia Murphey were united in the bonds of matrimony, Wednesday afternoon. The parties were married by Rev. Fr. Cronley, at the parsonage in South Lawrence about 4 o'clock, returning immediately to the bride's home, where a reception followed. Mr. and Mrs. Godin departed for Boston on the 9.20 train, and will enjoy a brief wedding tour. On their return they will reside in South Lawrence. The couple received a variety of useful wedding presents.

Mr. George L. Harris reports that some time early Thursday morning, an attempt was made to burglarize his house. His daughter was awakened by hearing strange voices in the yard, and the neighbors in the vicinity were aroused by the barking of the dog kept on the place, accompanied soon after by a cry of pain from the unknown visitor. One of the neighbors is said to have seen a man pass quickly from the yard to Church St. Mr. Harris dressed immediately and searched for the intruder, but could find no one about, although he saw evidences of a lively scuffle having taken place at the rear of the house, the rose bushes appearing as if some one had dropped among them. It is stated that somebody was prowling around in the vicinity the previous morning also.

Miss Susie Watson of Lowell, spent the Sabbath at Mrs. E. G. Manning's.

Following are the names of the scholars who were admitted to the J. H. S.: Thomas H. Broderick, Daniel Callahan, John Coplinger, Bridget Dooley, Gertrude Ellison, William Frost, Arthur Meserve, Charles H. Morrill, Roland Prescott, George Reed, Edith Ross, George Saunders, Ernest Smith, Ethel Tongue.

Mr. S. Calvin Rea lost a valuable horse Sunday morning. The animal in some way, loosed himself from the stall the night before and ate too much grain, causing his death.

Mr. Daniel Fernandez is building the "squad chests" for the members of Co. L. It need hardly be said that they will be well made.

The entertainment in West Boxford, Friday evening, was not a success financially, there being only about ten of the inhabitants present in the vestry. The ride, however, was heartily enjoyed by the "Artists" and this particular feature was a decided success.

All of the Christian Endeavor societies in town are to have representatives at the great convention in Chicago next week. Those who have decided to go are: from the South church, Edward S. Gould, Miss Sarah Foster, and Miss Dora Mason; from the Free church, Mrs. Carrie L. Palmer, Miss Abbie Davis; and from the West church, Mr. Wm. A. Trow.

The last meeting of the Y. P. L. S. Society before the summer recess, was held Tuesday evening. After discussing various projects for their future welfare, the following programme was presented: Piano solo, Miss Nellie Stillings, a sketch of Miss Maria Mitchell, by Miss Annie Sanborn. The Trial Scene from Pickwick, by gentlemen of the Society, concluded the programme. The next meeting of the Society occurs Sept. 7.

Hon. and Mrs. John A. Wiley are spending a few days in Pittsfield, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cowdery of Winchester were in town, Wednesday, visiting Mr. Wm. S. Cowdery.

Gen. Eben Sutton leaves town Saturday, and will spend a portion of the next week at Centre Harbor, N. H.

Mr. Oliver S. Hutchinson, of Salem and Miss Ida B. Ingalls of town were united in marriage at the home of the bride, Wednesday afternoon at half past three o'clock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Charles Noyes of the Unitarian church, in the presence of the friends and relatives. The bridesmaids were Miss Lizzie F. Ingalls and Miss Minnie E. Foster of town, Messrs. N. F. Perkins and Clinton S. Hutchinson of Salem as groomsmen. The bride was attired in a handsome costume of white cashmere trimmed with surah. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the happy couple received the congratulations and well wishes of their friends for their future happiness, and left on the 6.15 train east for a brief bridal tour. On their return they will reside with Mr. Ingalls. Among the many and beautiful gifts were a marble clock, a hanging lamp, and a silver cake basket, presented by members of the N. A. Grange.

About 75 of the Methodist Sunday school and their friends, held a picnic at Haggett's Pond Wednesday, and had a pleasant time. They were conveyed in barges, by Mr. A. P. Cheney. Mr. Cheney also conveyed a party of about 25 to Haverhill, Thursday.

FARMING TOOLS and  
NEW GARDEN SEEDS,

Fine Groceries, Etc.,!

## T. A. HOLT &amp; Co.,

Andover and North Andover Centre.

Mr. Richard A. McKone of Denver Col., who has been travelling extensively through the West for a New York commercial house, is spending a few days with his parents in town.

Miss Lizzie Thompson died at her home on Water Street, about 8 o'clock Wednesday evening after a long illness of consumption.

Owing to the inability of Mr. Fred Smith to pitch for the game announced for Wednesday between the J. H. S. and Lawrence H. S., the game was deferred until Monday.

A man named Thomas Connelley employed in the shafting room at Davis Ind. Furber's painfully injured one of his fingers while working on a lathe, Friday evening. Dr. Morrill dressed the wound.

Miss Ida Hatch of Nashua, N. H. is visiting at Mr. J. B. Marston's.

At the military examination, held in the State House, Boston, Wednesday, Capt. Reeves and Lieuts. Weil and Warren of Co. L. received, and undoubtedly passed, their final examination.

HARRISON AND MORTON are now public property, at least until next November, and the public properly ask just who and what they are. There is nothing like a presidential candidacy to create all kinds of possible and impossible evil in a man's character, but up to this writing the only omen of woe in the path of these candidates is that all men speak well of them!

General Benjamin Harrison certainly had a great grandfather and other great ancestors—and this is not without meaning, for "blood will tell." The first Major General Harrison had patriotic blood, for he shed it at Charing Cross as one of Cromwell's regicides. His descendants settled in Virginia. One of them, Benjamin Harrison, was a Revolutionary patriot and statesman—Speaker of the House of Burgesses member of the Continental Congress, signer of the Declaration of Independence, Governor of Virginia. His son, General William Henry Harrison, territorial Governor, hero of many battles, U. S. Congressman, Senator, President, worthily carried the blood one generation further. His son, John Scott Harrison, was Member of Congress and Governor of the Northwest Territory. His son, the candidate, was born at North Bend, Ohio—President Harrison's home—in 1833, was educated at Miami University, and settled as a lawyer in Indianapolis. In that dark hour of the war in 1862, when President Lincoln called for half a million of men, he raised a whole regiment of men, and, saying that he would ask no one to go where he would not go himself, went with them to the front. He was with Sherman in the march to the sea, led the assault on Resaca, and was made brigadier-general for his bravery and success. The anti-war party in Indiana succeeded in ousting him from his office as Reporter of the Supreme Court while he was at the front, but he was triumphantly re-elected, and filled the office for three years after he was mustered out in 1865. He has since been a leading member of the Indiana bar, and from 1881 to 1887 represented his state in the national Senate. He is described as a thoroughly equipped student in public matters, a man of intense application to business, and in every way an honorable, incorruptible Christian gentleman.

LEVI P. MORTON was the son of a Vermont clergyman, and nephew and namesake of Levi Parsons, the early American missionary who went out from Andover to Palestine in 1817. He is descended from the famous Morton family of the Plymouth Colony. A clerk in Hanover, N. H., a storekeeper in Concord, N. H. at twenty-one, from 1840 to 1854 a member of the dry goods house

of Beebe, Morton and Co., Boston, and after that founding the house of Morton and Grinnell in New York. This failed in 1863, paying fifty cents on the dollar,—the best part of which was that, although legally absolved from further payment, he subsequently invited all his creditors to dine with him and put under the plate of each a check for the full amount due, with interest. Since 1863, Mr. Morton has been a New York banker, the title of his firm being Morton, Bliss and Co. In the great financial difficulties which followed the war, this house headed a syndicate which helped the Government to fund the National debt and resume specie payment. He has been a member of Congress, and was appointed by President Garfield Minister to France, an office he honorably filled till his removal by the present administration. Mr. Morton is described as being not only a successful financier but a generous although unostentatious giver. One instance was his payment of a large proportion of the cost of a cargo of stores, sent by the U. S. ship Constellation, for the starving sufferers in Ireland. Mr. Morton is sixty-eight years old.

GRASS  
AT AUCTION!

Will be sold at Public Auction, on  
Thursday, July 5, at 2 P. M.

all the Standing Grass on the NATHAN B. ABBOTT FARM. Also a second-hand Clipper Mowing Machine.

S. G. BEAN, Auctioneer.  
ANDOVER, JUNE 28, 1888.

## Grass at Auction!

Will be sold at Public Auction on  
Saturday, June 30,  
AT 4 P. M.:

About 12 acres of Standing Grass on the homestead of Moses Abbott, Andover, Mass.

Also same day at  
5 P. M.,  
about 16 acres at the homestead of Mrs. J. H. Manning.

It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Can be mowed with machine. Conditions at Sale.

GEORGE S. COLE, Auctioneer.  
Andover, Mass., June 16, 1888.

## STANDING GRASS AT AUCTION!

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder about 25 acres of English Grass on the Ebenzer Jenkins farm on

Saturday, June 30, at 2 P. M.,  
in lots to suit purchasers. To be paid for before cutting.

S. G. BEAN, Auctioneer.

—ESTABLISHED 1872.—

THE ACCIDENT  
Insurance Company of North America.  
MONTREAL.

Hon. JAMES FERRELL, Senator, President.  
EDW. RAWLINGS, Managing Director.  
JAMES A. FRAZER, AGENT

HUGH O'DONNELL  
will have at his stable this summer, a fine Jersey Bull.  
BALLARDVALE, MASS.



## SELECTIONS.

## Puzzling Questions.

There exists, floating about the world in a verbal form, and occasionally even appearing in print, a certain class of propositions or queries, of which the object is to puzzle the wits of the unwary listener, or to beguile him into giving an absurd reply. Many of these are old, and some of them are excellent. Instances will readily occur. Who, for example, has not at some period of his existence been asked the following question: "If a goose weighs ten pounds and half its own weight, what is the weight of the goose?" And who has not been tempted to reply on the instant, 15 pounds?—the correct answer, being of course, 20 pounds. Indeed, it is astonishing that a very simple query will sometimes catch a wise man napping. Even the following have been known to succeed:—

"How many days would it take to cut up a piece of cloth 50 yards long, one yard being cut off every day?"

Or, again:

"A snail climbing up a pole 20 feet high, ascends five feet every day and slips down four feet every night. How long will the snail take to reach the top of the post?"

Or again:

"A wise man having a window one yard high and one yard wide, and requiring more light, enlarged his window to twice its former size; yet the window was still only one yard high and one yard wide. How was this done?"

This is a catch question in geometry as the preceding were catch questions in arithmetic—the window being diamond-shaped at first and afterward made square. As to the two former, perhaps it is scarcely necessary seriously to point out that the answer to the first is not 50 days, but 49; and to the second, not 20 days but 16—since the snail who gains one foot each day for 15 days, climbs on the sixteenth day to the top of the pole, and there remains.

Such examples are plentiful, and occasionally both curious and amusing. But the purpose of the following paper is to illustrate a class of problems of rather a different kind. There are certain problems which are in no way catch questions (any problem involving a mere verbal quibble is, of course, out of court by its own innate vileness), and which, though at first sight, extremely simple, often require considerable ingenuity to arrive at a correct result. Take, for example, the following:

"A man walks round a pole, on the top of which is a monkey. As the man moves, the monkey turns round on the top of the pole so as still to keep face to face with the man. Query: When the man has gone round the pole, has he, or has he not gone round the monkey?" The answer which will occur at first sight to most persons is, that the man has not gone round the monkey, since he has never been behind it. The correct answer, however, as decided by *Knowledge*, in the pages of which this momentous question has been argued, it that the man has gone round the monkey in going round the pole.

The following has not, so far as the writer is aware, hitherto appeared in print: A train standing on an incline, is just kept stationary by an engine which is not sufficiently powerful to draw it up the incline. A second engine, of the same power as the first, is then brought up to assist by pushing the train from behind, and the two engines together take the train up the incline. Suppose the carriages to be linked together by loose chains, so that when the engine in front is acting, the chains are stretched and the buffers between the carriages are separated, then when the train is moving under the action of two engines, the engines must be either together or apart. Which are they? If they are apart, the engine behind the train is evidently doing no work. If they are together, then the engine in front is doing none. But neither engine alone can move the train. Why, then, does the train move?

The following was once asked at a university wine-party by a now well-known senior wrangler: "Suppose three snakes, each of which is swallowing the other by the tail, so that the three form a circle, then, as the swallowing process continues,

the circle evidently grows smaller. Now, if they thus continue to swallow each other, what will eventually become of the snakes. Of course, it is clear that either the swallowing process must stop somewhere, or that the snakes will vanish down each other's throats. At what point, then, will the swallowing cease? If the reader find himself ready on the spot with a clear and precise answer to this question, he will have proved himself of a readier wit than the guests of the above mentioned wine-party. A little consideration, however, will probably be sufficient to clear up the mystery, and like the preceding enigma of the railway, the problem may safely be left to the examination of the ingenious.

"Which, at any given moment, is moving forward fastest, the top of a coach wheel or the bottom?" To this apparently very simple question nine persons out of ten, asked at random, will give an incorrect reply. For at first sight it appears evident that both the top and bottom of the wheel must of necessity be moving forward at the same rate, namely, the speed at which the carriage is travelling. But a little thought will show that this is far from being the case. A point on the bottom of the wheel is, in fact, by the direction of its motion round the axis, moving backwards, in an opposite direction to that in which the carriage is progressing, and is constantly stationary in space; while a point on the top of the wheel is moving forwards, with the double velocity of its own motion round the axis, and the speed at which the carriage moves.

The following paradox, which has given rise to much discussion, is somewhat akin to the preceding: "How can a ship sail faster than the wind?"

Every yachtsman knows that a ship can sail faster than the wind; that is to say, if the wind is blowing ten knots an hour, a ship may be making 12 or 15 knots an hour. Now, it is obvious that if the ship is sailing straight before the wind it cannot at the utmost, travel faster than the wind itself is blowing—as a matter of fact, it will travel much more slowly. If, on the other hand, the ship is sailing at an angle with the wind, it seems at first sight that the wind must act with less effect than before, and the ship in consequence, sail more slowly still. But as a matter of fact, the ship not only sails more quickly than before, but more quickly than the wind itself is blowing. This is a paradox which few, even of those who are well acquainted by experience with the fact, have found themselves able to explain.

Let us consider the difficulty in the light of the following experiment: Place a ball at one side of a billiard table, and with the long cue held lengthwise, from end to end of the table, push the ball across the cloth. This cue here represents the wind, and the ball, the ship sailing directly before it; only as there is here no waste of energy, which in the case of the wind and ship is very great, the ball of course travels at the same rate as the cue—evidently it cannot possibly travel faster. Now, suppose a groove be cut diagonally across the table, from one corner pocket to the other, in which the ball may roll. If the ball be now placed at one end of the groove, and the cue held horizontally and moved forward as before, the ball will travel along the groove (and along the cue) in the same time as the cue takes to move across the table. This is the case of the ship sailing at an angle with the direction of the wind. The groove is considerably longer than the width of the table, more than double as long, in fact. The ball, therefore, travels much faster than the cue which impels it, since it covers more than double the distance at the same time. It is in precisely the same manner that a tacking ship is enabled to sail faster than the wind.

The foregoing mysteries of motion bring to mind the famous paradox of Zeno, by which he sought to prove that motion is impossible. "A body," thus argued the ingenious philosopher, "must move either in the place where it is or in the place where it is not. Now, a body in the place where it is stationary, cannot be in motion; nor, obviously, can it be in motion in a place where it is not. Therefore, it cannot move at all." It was of this paradox it was said, *solvitur ambulando*—"It is solved by walking." A more practical solution could hardly be required. Another paradox familiar to the Greeks

—that of Achilles and the tortoise—is well known. Achilles (the swift-footed) allows the tortoise 100 yards start, and runs ten yards while the tortoise runs one. Now, when Achilles has run 100 yards the tortoise has run 10 yards, and is, therefore, still that distance ahead. When Achilles has run these 10 yards, the tortoise has run one yard. When Achilles has run one yard, the tortoise has run one-tenth of a yard. And when Achilles has run one-tenth of a yard, the tortoise has run one-hundredth. It is only necessary to continue the same process of reasoning to prove that Achilles can never overtake the tortoise.

A much better paradox, though somewhat of the same kind, runs as follows: A man, who owes a shilling, proceeds to pay it at the rate of sixpence the first day, threepence the next day, three-halfpence the next, three farthings the next, and so on—paying each day half the amount he paid the day before. Supposing him to be furnished with counters of small value, so as to be able readily to pay fractions of a penny, how long would it take him to pay the shilling? The answer is that he would never pay it. It is true that he will pay 11 pence farthing in four days. But the remaining three farthings he can never pay.

This paradox varies from the preceding in one important particular, and deserves to be called a better paradox for this reason, that we know that Achilles, in spite of all reasoning, will certainly overtake the tortoise. But it is mathematically demonstrable that the debtor, under such circumstances, can never pay his shilling, even though he should be endowed, like Tithonus, with the gift of immortality.

The following is a really excellent paradox: "A train starts daily from San Francisco to New York, and one daily from New York to San Francisco, the journey lasting seven days. How many trains will a traveller meet in journeying from San Francisco to New York?"

It appears obvious at the first glance that the traveller must meet seven trains, and this is the answer that will be given by nine out of ten to whom the question is new. The fact is overlooked that every day during the journey a fresh train is starting from the other end while there are seven on the way to begin with. The traveller will therefore not meet seven, but fourteen.

The following proposition is both curious in itself and admits of some interesting variations in the application of the principle on which it depends. "If there are more people in the world than any one person has hairs upon his head, then there must exist at least two persons who possess identically the same number of hairs, to a hair."

If the reader fails to perceive at once the necessity of this conclusion, let him first consider, as a simple case, instead of the hairs on a man's head, the number of teeth in his jaw. Let him suppose 34 persons to be assembled in one room; then the full number of teeth in a man's jaw being 32, it is easily seen that supposing one member of the party so unfortunate as to have no teeth at all, there must be at least two persons present possessed of identically the same number of teeth. The application of this example to the proposition in question, is quite evident. It is, in fact, merely a matter of larger numbers.

Now, to apply this principle to other cases. It has been asserted, for example, that in a field of grass there cannot be found two blades in all respects identical. It will be seen, however, that if the blades of grass are more numerous than the differences between them perceptible to the eye, then there must be at least two blades exactly alike, or at least not to be distinguished from each other by inspection.—*Temple Bar*.

## The Smallest Church in the World.

The following graphic description of a remarkable and beautiful place we quote the more willingly in remembrance of a walk one autumn evening through "Shanklin Chine" to Ventnor, on the southeast of the Isle of Wight,—a walk taken for the sake of visiting Bonchurch, and seeing the shadow of the iron cross on the vicar's grave. There is not as much, perhaps, of the historic and sentimental connected with the church itself as with George Herbert's little Bemerton church which we visited two days later, but Bemerton is nearly twice as large, and its surround-

ings cannot compare in unique loveliness to the tiny hamlet on the shore of the sea:

Amid the dwellings of the little hamlet of St. Lawrence, on the Isle of Wight, is the queer miniature temple of worship enjoying the distinction of being the smallest church in the world. It is of Saxon architecture, 24 feet in length, 11 in width, and barely high enough for a tall man to stand upright in its sanctuary. The moss and lichen have long since overcrept its stony walls, so that altogether it presents a curious, ancient appearance. It is the central object of a beautiful scene, where regularly every Sunday morn its doors and windows are opened, and, as their ancestors for many generations before them have done, the good people of the village gather round the sacred precinct to listen to the word of God. As not more than 20 can find room for entrance, the majority of the congregation have to remain outside. . . .

Because of the associations connected with it, an object of deeper interest, embowered in a sense of greater beauty, is another church on this island, rivaling, if not equaling, the St. Lawrence in diminutiveness of stature. The ends of a 10-foot pole placed against its cross-walls will touch the corner posts. Its width is fully one-third its length. The design throughout is Norman. The main apartment, from which a stone partition separates a chancel, has one oval wall in elegant finish. On the altar stands an ancient cross, carved out of black oak. Two small galleries and seven pews, which hold about 20 persons, complete the seating capacity. As at the St. Lawrence, the larger portion of the audience sit outside under the awnings to listen to the sermons coming to them through the open doors and windows. Keats, who at one time attended worship here, announced it the loveliest spot on the island. In the works of an old author we find this glowing description:

Take barren rocks, prolific soil, broken masses, elevated cliffs and precipitous descents and expanded sea, a winding rivulet and tranquil lake, the wild flower dell and the rich pasture, the peasant's hut, the farmer's yard and the admired villa, employ the colors of the bow of heaven, let the motions of animated nature be within observation, cover the whole with an expanded arch, light it with a summer's sun, and call it—Bonchurch.

Bonchurch was the original name given to this fairylike church in honor of its founder, St. Boniface, who, with a company of priests, landed in view of its future site at a little cove called Monk's bay, in 755. In the "hallowed ground" of island tradition, Bonchurch has a rich mine of folk lore. Close by the church is St. Boniface's Mirror, a sparkling pool of water reflecting the living images of numerous gold and silver fish. From a level plot on the hillside, bubbles the limpid water of St. Bonny's Well, discovered, it is claimed, by a benighted bishop whose horse falling into a slough, piously vowed to dedicate an acre of land to the saint if he was spared to leave the place in safety. "The bishop's acre," yet belonging to the glebe of Bonchurch, is evidence that he escaped, and that he was faithful to his promise. On a stony cliff overlooking the sea is Pulpit rock, surmounted by a huge cross. Here, commanding a fine view of the surrounding landscape, stood, as lingering traces indicate, a church more ancient than that of St. Boniface, with its eight centuries of years. Bonchurch burial ground, which extends to the sea-shore, is a sunny slope of greensward sheltered by ancient elms. England has several sons sleeping within its ancient precinct. At the very spot where St. Boniface and his priests landed, is the grave of Keats's most ardent admirer, John Sterling, who, as Carlyle wrote, "sleeps honorably released from his toils before the hottest of the day, ever young in the memory of others that must grow old." His repose is marked simply by a marble head and foot stone engraved with his name and age. Another spot of interest to the visitor, is marked by a coffin shaped stone with a cross of iron raised horizontally over it, so the sun shall cast upon his grave "The Shadow of the Cross." Beneath lies all that was mortal of Rev. William Adams, the author of several religious works, the title of the most important of which is typified by the figure cast upon his resting place.—*Chicago Current*.

## CHIPS AND CLIPS.

The Indians of Idaho are said to be slaughtering deer by the wholesale merely for their hides. Dear creatures! Why do they not hide themselves?

According to the *Springfield Union* a young fellow in that city wrote to his best girl thus:

"Dear Company:—I will call to-night about 7.30. Yours, Misery."

The Girl was quite enraged until her mother quoted the old adage "Misery loves company."

"Lofob, lofous, lofof"—this is Volapuk for "I love, thou lovest, he loves."

"You needn't order me around, sir," said the washerwoman. "I'm not the hired girl. It's Bridget's place to look after the milk. I'm the laundry-lady."

"That doesn't scare me," said the man. "I'm the milk gentleman, and I'm the P. W. G. R., and Most Eminent Past G. W. of the Ancient Order of M. X. Q. Z., and I want somebody to take this milk."

"Yes, sir," said the washerwoman meekly, as she went to get the crock.

One of our farmers told us on the street two or three days ago what the Brookfield Creamery man meant in his lecture by watered milk; here is another explanation from the *Texas Siftings*:

"You can't add different things together," said a teacher in one of the New York public schools. "If you add a sheep and a cow together, it does not make two sheep or two cows." A little boy, who was the son of a Harlem milkman, held up his hand and said: "That may do with sheep and cows, but if you add a quart of milk and a quart of water, it makes two quarts of milk. I've seen it done more'n a thousand times."

The March of Civilization, according to Life: South Sea Island Chief—"Now, my dear fellow, it's no use bringing out those beads and bits of looking glass and tin knives; we've done with all that. If you've got any lawn tennis sets or amateur photographic outfits, we might trade with you; but don't detain us long as our Browning club meets at 3, and we're a little late already."

## BOOKS AND READING.

The July *Atlantic* has continuations of J. P. Quincy's Miser Farrell's Bequest, E. H. House's Yone Santo, and Charles Egbert Craddock's Despot of Broomsedge Cove. Lillie B. Chace Wyman contributes Studies of Factory Life: the Village System—an interesting statement of facts and inferences as to factory villages. In quite a different line is Bradford Torrey's picture of A Green Mountain Corn-field. A Changing Order by Harriet Walters Preston is another picture, novel and charming, of the home life of Cicero. William Howe Downs contributes the first article, and one of great interest, on Boston Painters and Paintings, including Copley, Trumbull, and Stuart. The variety of this number is still further increased by Eliza Orne White's story, A Browning Courtship, and H. C. Merwin's sketch of The Telephone Cases. The Reviews, The Contributor's Club and Books of the Month, fill up the number. [Houghton, Mifflin and Co., Boston; \$4 a year.]

The July number of *Treasury for Pastor and People* has some interesting reading for the people, whatever use the pastors may make of it. Rev. Dr. Burleson's sermon on Family Government, Dr. Gregg's on Jacob's Wagons as Symbols of faith, Dr. Bolton's on True Patriotism are all good. [E. B. Treat, New York; \$2 a year.]

*Good Housekeeping*, published fortnightly at Springfield, is "for the homes of the world," and if all the world's homes took this magazine, and followed its advice, they would have good housekeeping indeed! There is not a corner of the house, from cellar to attic, not a department of work—kitchen, pantry, dining-room, parlor, chambers, nursery, garden, lawn, furniture, clothing, but has attention—saying nothing about poetry, puzzles, and other miscellaneous matter. [Clark W. Bryan and Co., Springfield; \$1.50 a year, 10 cents a number.]



## POETRY.

## Be Patient with the Children.

They are such tiny feet!  
They have gone such a little way to meet  
The years which they are required to break  
Their steps to evenness, and make  
More sure and slow.

They are such little hands!  
Be kind—things are so new, and life but stands  
A step beyond the doorway. All around  
New day has found  
Such tempting things to shine upon; and so  
The hands are tempted oft, you know.

They are such fond, clear eyes,  
That widen to surprise  
At every turn! The are so often held  
To sun or showers—showers soon dispelled  
By looking in our face.  
Love asks for such, much grace,

They are such fair, frail gifts!  
Uncertain as the rifts  
Of light that lie along the sky—  
They may not be here by-and-by,  
Give them not love, but more, above  
And harder—patience with the love.

## When I was Little.

At nightfall by the firelight's cheer  
My little Margaret sits me near,  
And begs me tell of things that were  
When I was little, just like her.

Ah! little lips, you touch the spring  
Of sweetest sad remembering;  
And hearth and heart flash all aglow  
With ruddy tints of long ago.

I at my father's fireside sit,  
Youngest of all who circle it,  
And beg him tell me what did he  
When he was little, just like me.

—John D. Long.

## SUNDAY NEWS AND NOTES.

The excessive heat of Saturday had subsided, and a clouded sky made the day quite endurable. Professor Hincks preached at the South church in the morning, from Matt. 5: 17, and the pastor in the evening from 2 Cor. 12: 9—Christ's sufficient grace.

Rev. Charles L. Hutchings of Medford officiated at Christ church, preaching from Gen. 45: 7, the Providence of God as illustrated in the life of Joseph, and in the evening from Matt. 11: 28.

At the West church, Pastor Greene preached on Obedience, the test of Love, 1 John 5: 3; in the evening at the Osgood school-house on the Tenth Commandment.

Rev. F. B. Makepeace preached from Luke 19: 10, the Mission of the Son of Man in the World. In the evening, his subject was Notes of Missionary Work here and there.

Rev. J. V. Stratton preached in the morning on Justification by Faith, and in the evening addressed the Young People's Meeting on Christian Discipleship. The ordinance of baptism was administered at the close of the evening service.

Rev. F. X. McGowan preached at the Catholic church, his subject being the Charity of Brotherhood.

Rev. Mr. Blair preached at the Chapel church in the morning from 1 Thess. 5: 22, Professor Hincks delivered, in the afternoon, the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Phillips Academy, his subject being (from Acts 21: 39) The Young Man's opportunity and duty of Citizenship. The subject was a timely one and ably illustrated and enforced from the history of the past as well as by the emergencies of the present, the need of an educated patriotism to sustain and guide free institutions. The speaker closed by earnestly appealing to the young men before him to see to it that in their day the republic received no detriment and to prove themselves loyal sons of the fatherland.

The Gospel Temperance Meeting held its monthly meeting in the afternoon at the lower town hall, led by Prof. M. S. McCurdy. Several speakers took part, and the meeting was one of interest.

Professor Wm. J. Tucker preached at the Central church, Boston, and Professor Taylor at the Central church, Worcester.

Rev. M. McG. Dana has telegraphed from St. Paul the acceptance of his call to the Kirk St. church in Lowell.

The Society of the Mt. Vernon church, Boston, has voted to dispose of its property on Ashburton Square, and build on the Back Bay.

## Be Sure

To ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, if you are in need of a Blood-purifier—the only certain and reliable remedy for pimples, blotches, and all other eruptions of the skin. As an alternative,

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla,**  
after a trial of nearly half a century, is universally conceded to be the best ever discovered. It is agreeable to the taste, and, being highly concentrated, only small doses are needed.

An old lady of eighty, Mrs. Mary C. Ames, of Rockport, Me., after forty years of suffering from a humor in the blood, manifesting itself in Erysipelas and other distressing eruptions on the skin, at last began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after taking ten bottles, she is now, she says, "as smooth and fair as ever."

Leander S. McDonald, of Soley st., Charlestown, Mass., suffered greatly from Boils and Carbuncles, and for nearly two months was unable to work. A druggist advised him to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, after using two bottles of which he was entirely cured. He has remained in good health ever since.

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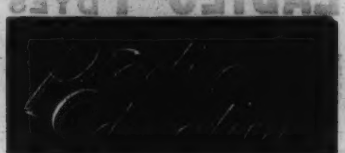
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ANDOVER TO BOSTON. A. M. 6.50 ex. ar. in Boston 7.35; 46 ex. ar. 8.35; 8.00 ex. ar. 8.53; 8.33 ex. ar. 9.18; 9.47 ex. ar. 10.37; 11.10 acc. ar. 12.05 P. M. 12.26 ex. ar. 1.15; 12.29 acc. ar. 1.30; 1.25 acc. ar. 2.20; 3.18 acc. ar. 4.15; 4.25 acc. ar. 5.30; 5.44 acc. ar. 6.42; 7.09 ex. ar. 8; 9.11 ar. 9.55; 9.50 acc. ar. 10.30. SUNDAY: 7.49 ar. 8.50; 8.33 ar. 9.30; 12.20 ar. 1.20; P. M. 4.32 ar. 5.30; 5.53 ar. 7; 9.03 ar. 9.56. All accommodation.

BOSTON TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6.00 acc. arrive in Andover, 7.02; 7.30 acc. ar. 8.23; 9.30 acc. ar. 10.24; 10.35 acc. ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.00 ex. ar. 12.52; 12.30 ar. 1.03; 2.15 ex. ar. 3.00; 2.30 acc. ar. 3.42; 3.20 ex. ar. 4.05; 4.02 acc. ar. 5.00; 5.00 ex. ar. 5.45; 5.30 ar. 6.12; 6.00 ex. ar. 6.47; 6.35 acc. ar. 7.31; 7.00 acc. ar. 7.53; 11.00 ex. ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: A. M. 8.00 acc. ar. 9.06. P. M. 5.00 acc. ar. 6.14; 6.00 ex. ar. 6.47; 7.30 acc. ar. 8.25.

ANDOVER TO LOWELL. A. M. 7.36 arrive in Lowell 8.32; 8.33 ar. 9.00; 9.51 ar. 10.35; 10.35 ar. 11.00; 11.10 ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.30 ar. 1.03; 1.40 ar. 2.45; 2.44 ar. 3.12; 3.18 ar. 3.45; 4.35 ar. 5.00; 5.50 ar. 6.15; 7.12 ar. 7.42; 9.11 ar. 9.36. SUNDAY: A. M. 7.49 ar. 8.13; 8.30 ar. 9.18. P. M. 12.20 ar. 12.50; 4.32 ar. 5.00; 5.53 ar. 6.25; 7.44 ar. 8.12; 9.11 ar. 9.36.

LOWELL TO ANDOVER. A. M. 7.00 ar. in Andover 7.23; 7.35 ar. 8.23; 8.35 ar. 9.00; 9.20 ar. 10.24; 11.00 ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.15 ar. 12.52; 1.00 ar. 1.23; 3.00 ar. 3.42; 3.40 ar. 4.05; 5.10 ar. 5.45; 6.15 ar. 6.47; 6.50 ar. 7.31; 11.10 ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: 8 ar. 8.23; 8.20 ar. 9.06. P. M. 5.40 ar. 6.14; 7.50 ar. 8.25.

ANDOVER TO LAWRENCE. A. M. 7.02, 7.23, 8.23, 9.00, 10.24, 11.30. P. M. 12.52, 1.00, 1.23, 3.00, 3.42, 4.05, 5.00, 5.45, 6.12; 6.47, 7.31, 7.53, 11.45. SUNDAY: A. M. 8.23, 9.06. P. M. 6.14, 6.47, 8.25.

LAWRENCE TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6.40, 7.30, 7.55, 8.20, 9.35, 9.40, 10.20, 11.00. P. M. 12.15, 12.17, 1.15, \*1.25, 2.35, 3.00, 4.15, 5.35, 5.40, 7.02\*, 7.06\*, 9.05\*, 9.30. SUNDAY: 7.40, 8.15. P. M. 12.10, 4.25\*, 5.37, 7.37\*, 8.57\*, 9.05\*.

\*From South side.

ANDOVER TO SALEM. A. M. 7.23, arrive in Salem 8.30. P. M. 12.53 ar. 2.03; 5.45 ar. 6.55.

SALEM TO ANDOVER. A. M. 7.00 arrive in Andover, 8.33; 11.32 ar. 1.35. P. M. 4.43 ar. 5.50; 6.00 ar. 7.12. Via Wakefield Junction, 10.35 ar. 11.30; 1.05 ar. 3.00.

GOING EAST. A. M. 7.02 H, 7.32 N, 8.23, 9.00, 10.24 H. P. M. 12.53 N, 1.23, 3.42 N, 4.05, 5.45, 6.47 N, 7.53 H. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06 H. P. M. 6.47, 8.05 H.

H. to Haverhill only. N. connects to Newburyport.

GOING NORTH, VIA MANCHESTER. A. M. 8.23. P. M. 12.52, 3.00, 5.45. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06. P. M. 6.47.

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MAILS CLOSE: for Boston, New York, South and West, 7.20, 12.45; for Lawrence, 8.00, 3.45; for East, 8.35; for North, 9.20, 3.45.

MAILS OPEN: from Boston, 8, 9, 1.30, 4.30, 5, 7.15; from Lawrence, 8.30, 1.30, 6, 7.45; from East, 1.30, 7.45; from North, 1.30, 6.

HOURS: 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Money order office, 8 A. M. to 5.30 P. M. Legal Holidays, open 8 to 9.30 A. M.

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Flour, Haxall,	to \$6.00
" St. Louis,	5.00 to 5.50
Corn, per bag,	1.45
Meal " "	1.35
" oat, per lb.	31-2 c. to 41-2 c.
Oats, per bag,	\$1.00 to 1.05 c.
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	\$1.20 to \$1.25
Ten,	25 c. to 30 c.
Coffee,	24 c. to 33 c.
Sugar, gran.	7 1-2 c. to 8 c.
" brown,	6 c. to 7 c.
Butter,	22 c. to 35 c.
Cheese,	16 c. to 17 c.
Eggs,	to 24 c.
Lard,	10 c. to 11 c.
Potatoes, per bu.,	to 70c.
Onions, " peck,	60c.
Beans, " "	60 c. to 85 c.
Cranberries, per bu.	\$2.50 to 3.20
Apples, per bbl.,	\$1.50 to 2.50
Ham, per lb.,	12 c. to 15 c.
Pork, roast,	12 c. to 14 c.
" salt,	14 c.
Beef, roast,	12 c. to 28 c.
" steak,	20 c. to 28 c.
Lamb roast,	20 c. to 25 c.
" chops,	15 c. to 25 c.
Veal,	10 c. to 20 c.
Sausages,	12 to 14 c.
Chickens,	40c. to 50c.
Fowls,	17 c. 22c.
Turkeys,	17 c. to 20 c.
Codfish,	6c. to 10 c.
" dry,	7 c. to 11 c.
Lobsters,	10c. to 12c.
Halibut,	12 c. to 18 c.
Haddock,	4c. to 6 c.
Clams, per qt.,	25 c.
Shad,	25c. to 50c.
Hay, per 100 lbs.,	\$1.05 to \$1.10
Straw, " " "	\$1.45
Coal, furnace, per ton,	\$6.75
" egg,	\$7.00
" stove,	\$7.25
Wood, hard, per cord,	\$6.00 to \$6.50
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H. A. BODWELL.

## ANDOVER NEWS.

After many years, Andover is to have another 4th of July celebration, not on a very large scale but enough to show that life is still here. Monday evening a meeting was held in the lower town hall and committees appointed from the different villages to solicit money. An executive committee of fifteen, to have charge of all details, was appointed, and the meeting adjourned to Wednesday evening, when it was decided to go ahead, sufficient money having been pledged to warrant it. The committee have arranged the following programme, "Ring-ing of bells morning, noon, and night, and national salute by Post 99, G. A. R.; at 4 P. M. procession of Antiques and Horribles, form in Elm Square and under Chief Marshal M. A. Clement go over the following route: High St., Walnut, Maple Ave., Summer, Punchard Ave., Main, School, Abbott, Central, Essex, Railroad, Frye Village; Countermarch Main to Elm Square where prizes will be awarded, and line dismissed. The prizes will be: for most antique, 1st \$10, 2nd, \$5; most horrible, 1st, \$10, 2d, 5; best caricature, 1st, \$10, 2nd, \$5, and \$5, for special prizes. Judges, J. M. Bradley, Jos. Shaw and Wm. H. Jowett. Bicycle Race at 8.30 open to Andover and Ballardvale, over a course from Elm Square up Main St., Green, School, Central, to Band stand. Entries made to M. A. Clement or M. L. Farnham. 9.30 game of base ball between nines from Andover and Ballardvale on Phillips Campus for prize of \$10. In the evening at 8.30 there will be a display of fireworks on East Chestnut St. The committees who are to carry out the above programme are B. F. Smith, C. H. Gilbert, M. L. Farnham, M. A. Clement, O. P. Chase, N. A. Merrill, Jos. F. Cole, T. P. Harriman, Geo. A. Higgins, Wm. F. Gledhill, Jos. W. Higgins, John W. Bell, J. E. Whiting, W. Goodwin, and John L. Stark.

Of all the beautiful berries we have seen this season, none compare in size and sweetness with the berries on the Berry strawberry plot on Salem Street, which Miss Berry, the Grammar school teacher, has herself attended. Many of them—not very many—weigh a pound, and forty boxes is to-day's estimated pick from the plot.

In addition to the strangers entertained on Anniversary Day at the Stone House and the Elm House and at private houses, Maj. Marland laid seventy extra plates at his table,—dining 100 in all.

The Grammar School pupils who successfully passed the examinations for Punchard were: Ella M. Bodwell, Gertrude L. Buchan, Helen E. Chandler, Maud M. Cole, Florence Gay, Anna K. Perkins, Bertha Strong, Geo. Fessenden, Frederic B. Goff, Geo. Jones, Willie Ramsden, Phillip F. Ripley, James P. Roberts, John Robertson, J. Duke Smith.

J. S. Tilton has started the "Andover job-wagon," to do anything and everything indicated by that title. He will receive orders at the Elm House and through the Post Office.

The Annual Meeting of the West Parish Seaman's Friend Society was held Thursday afternoon at Mrs. P. D. Smith's.

G. C. Lyle proposes to show two balloon ascensions in front of his shop on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday evenings, the first at 7 o'clock, the other at 7.45 o'clock. A larger one is to be sent up Wednesday morning about 9 o'clock. Children cordially invited.

## Special Notices.

Prof. Gulliver will preach at the Seminary church Sunday morning, 10.30 o'clock.

Communion service at the South church, immediately after the morning service; at the Free church, 1.30 P. M.

Niotus Club play with Lawrence Canoe Club, Saturday P. M.

Adjourned meeting of Fourth of July committee at lower town hall, Monday evening 8 o'clock.

## MARRIAGES.

In Andover, June 28, by Rev. Fr. Ryan, Mr. George L. Smith of North Andover and Miss Lizzie Muldowney of Andover.

In Andover (at Christ Church), by Rev. Thos. W. Nickerson, father of the bridegroom, Mr. Phillip T. Nickerson and Miss Grace L. Tobey, both of Andover.

In North Andover, June 27, by Rev. Chas. Noyes, Mr. Oliver S. Hutchinson of Salem and Miss Ida B. Igalls of North Andover.

In South Lawrence, June 27, by Rev. Fr. Cronley, Mr. Peter Godin of South Lawrence and Miss Julia Murphey of North Andover.

IT WILL PAY to buy Beach's World Soap, it is a pure, solid soap, and will not wash away with a few lines suing.

## BIRTHS.

In North Andover, June 22, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Morrissy.

## DEATHS.

In North Andover, June 27, of consumption, Miss Lizzie Thomson, aged 19 years.

## Advertised Letters, June 18, 1888.

Persons calling, will please give the date of this list.

Allen, Hattie C. Hall, F. A.  
Borce, Edmund Hill, Geo. D.  
Brewster, J. H. Holmes, C. A.  
Brown, Edward Jackson, J. F.  
" Henry Hoy, Adolph  
Carr, W. S. McIntire, Mary  
Chesley, C. E. Murphy, Jas.  
Corfee, T. C. Rader, John  
Crosby, H. C. Reed, Jessie  
Dow, J. J. Richardson, D. M.  
Duggan, Martin Shedd, Anna J.  
Gates, F. M. Smith, John M.  
Giles, Lizzie F. Stevens, C. O.  
Greene, A. M. Thompson, M. P.

Mr. W. H. W.

WILLIAM G. GOLDSMITH, P. M.

## Probate.

SALEM, June 25. Inventories. Allen F. Abbott, Grace M. Abbott, Emma F. Abbott, miners. Real Estate, \$1787.76

Wm. Hardy of Andover. Real Estate, \$7375. Personal Estate, \$4025.50.

Mary A. Sleigh of North Andover. Real Estate, \$400.

Elizabeth B. Stinson of Andover. Real Estate, \$2400. Personal Estate, \$224.15.

## LADIES' USE PEERLESS DYES

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home. They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crack or smut; 40 colors. For sale by ARTHUR BLISS, DRUGGIST.

## For Sale in Andover.

The fine, old Estate of the late  
HIRAM W. FRENCH,

located on Central Street, within ten minutes walk of Phillips and Abbot Academies, Post Office and Depot.

Spacious house containing fifteen rooms, fitted with bath room, hot and cold water, dry cellar with furnace for heating. Stable and Carriage rooms convenient. The estate consists of about fourteen acres of land fronting upon two streets. Well supplied with fruit, shade trees and shrubbery.

APPLY TO

WM. S. JENKINS,

Main Street, - - Andover, Mass.

## Miss O. W. NEAL.

LADIES OF ANDOVER

ARE INVITED TO CALL AND SEE

## NEW STYLES SUMMER MILLINERY.

Stamping and Embroidery Materials. Agent for Domestic Patterns and Barrett's Dye House.

MAIN STREET, ANDOVER.

## PASTURING.

For Dry Cows, at the N. B. Abbott farm. Apply to  
C. C. BLUNT.

## FOR SALE ON SCHOOL STREET.

A NEW HOUSE, well built and convenient, containing 15 rooms, beside bath-room with hot and cold water—one room on each floor provided with open fireplace.

The lot of land contains about 15000 feet, with fruit and shade trees.

Location one of the Best in Town.

For terms apply to

HORACE WILSON,

SCHOOL STREET, ANDOVER, OPP. ABBOT ACADEMY.

## BENJ. BROWN,

—DEALER IN—

## Boots, Shoes &amp; Rubbers.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

## TENNIS AND BALL SHOES.

LADIES' OXFORDS AT LOW PRICES.

Swift's Building, Main Street, Andover.

SMITH & MANNING,  
Dry Goods & Fine Groceries,

Flour, Grain, Garden Seeds,  
Pure Grass Seeds.

All of the desirable

## COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS,

Stockbridge, Bowkers, etc.

## Ammoniated Bone, Plaster, Etc.,

All as Cheap as the Cheapest.

## SMITH &amp; MANNING,

ESSEX ST.,

ANDOVER, MASS.

SPRING 1888.

## J. M. BRADLEY

Invites the gentlemen of  
Andover to inspect his  
full and desirable line of

## SUITINGS

FOR

SPRING

—AND—

SUMMER.

Recent large additions of

## FINE FURNISHING GOODS

Make my line very Com-  
plete.

Latest Styles in Hats.

## J. M. BRADLEY,

Main St., Andover.

## CARRIAGES FOR SALE!

1 Square Wagon, holds 6 barrels; 1 Heavy Wagon, holds 10 barrels; 1 Phaeton, 1 Democrat, 1 Open Buggy all in good repair.

C. H. BREEN,

PARK STREET,

ANDOVER, MASS.

## Athletic Goods!

A Full Line of

Racquets,

Balls and Nets,

Guy Ropes and Poles,

Base Balls and Bats,

Catchers' Gloves, &c.

Racquets Re-Strung, \$2.

## WHITING,

—THE—

## JEWELLER.

H. McLAWLIN,

—AGENT FOR—

Bradley Mowing Machine,

N. Y. Champion Horse Rake,

Thomas Tedder,

Breeds Universal Weeder.

NORTH AMERICAN AND YANKEE PLOWS.

A good assortment of

Farming Tools,

Akron Drain Pipe,

Garden Seeds,

Poultry & Fly Netting.

Main Street, Andover, Mass.